

SELECT WILSON AND MARSHALL TO LEAD THEM

Democrats Name Their Candidates at St. Louis Amid Scenes of Wildest Enthusiasm.

AVOID THE FRIDAY "HOODOO"

Nominations Were Made Only Few Minutes Before Midnight on Thursday—President Wilson at Once Notified of the Convention's Choice.

St. Louis.—By strenuous suppression of oratory and rushing proceedings the Democratic national convention dodged Friday as the day on which it renominated President Woodrow Wilson and Vice President Thomas Riley Marshall.

The superstitious party engineers beat the clock by only a few minutes, but it was enough to avoid the hoodoo.

Wilson Named at 11:52 P. M.
Mr. Wilson was nominated by acclamation at 11:52 p. m. Thursday.

Mr. Marshall was only a trifle behind crossing the line at 11:55.

In this lightning sprint Mr. Marshall made a record. Senator Kern was due for a nominating speech. Sensing the approaching midnight he threw his eulogy on the floor and simply said: "I renominate Thomas Riley Marshall." Somebody seconded. Somebody moved to make it by acclamation. And it was done, the whole job of nominating a vice presidential candidate taking up just 180 seconds.

Friday Superstition Averted.

Thus the ancient superstition against Friday nominations was averted, although President Wilson had made it known that he regards Friday as his "lucky day."

Dramatic scenes attended the naming of the ticket. William Jennings Bryan in an impassioned panygeric placed his O. K. upon the president and his administration.

The Nebraskan, who resigned from the cabinet, was not a delegate to the convention, but he was called to the platform by unanimous consent. He lauded Wilson to the skies for keeping the nation out of war, lauded the Wilson Mexican policy and extolled the economic legislation from tariff to currency act.

Bryan at times spoke under the strain of emotion. It was the first convention in 20 years in which he has not been an active figure, but the ovation and the outbursts that punctuated his remarks indicated that he is still a powerful force behind the scenes of the party he once dominated.

Wescott Names Wilson.

The Nebraskan through with his speech, John W. Wescott of New Jersey placed Mr. Wilson in nomination. As the time grew short Wescott, cutting short his peroration, shouted: "I nominate Woodrow Wilson."

Then followed a great demonstration that lasted 46 minutes. Delegates and galleries were roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm and emotionalism. They yelled and shouted and paraded and sang. Some of them wept in an ecstasy of feeling.

Harmon Secondu Wilson.

Former Governor Judson Harmon of N. J. who was a candidate for the presidential nomination at Baltimore four years ago, made the first seconding speech for President Wilson.

The next was by Gov. H. C. Stuart of Virginia.

Senator Hughes of New Jersey moved that the rules be suspended and the nomination made by acclamation. The motion was carried with a tremendous roar.

The only objection came from Robert E. Burke of Chicago, the only anti-Wilson delegate in the convention. He shouted "No."

Senator James declared President Wilson nominated at 11:52 p. m.

Kern Names Marshall.

Senator John W. Kern of Indiana then was recognized. He moved that the nomination of Vice President Marshall be made by acclamation. No nominating speech was made.

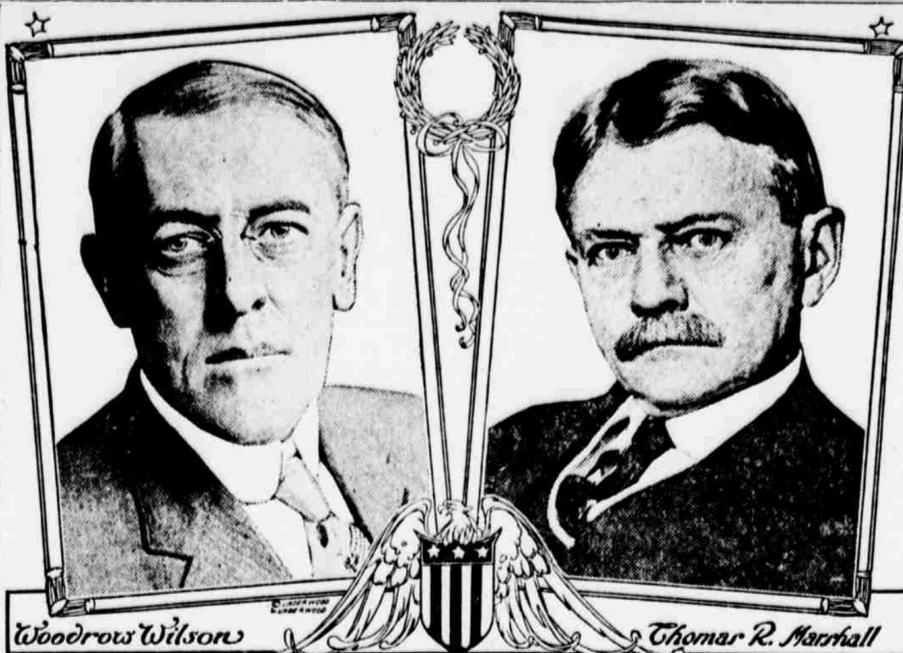
Vice President Marshall was declared nominated four minutes after the nomination of President Wilson.

Numerous seconding speeches which had been prepared were not made.

Former Gov. Martin H. Glynn was made chairman of the committee to notify President Wilson of his nomination.

Roger C. Sullivan presented a resolution expressing thanks to former Governor Glynn, Senator James and other officers of the convention.

A resolution was adopted giving state committees authority to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation on the national committee.



Woodrow Wilson

Thomas R. Marshall

causes caused by death or resignation on the national committee.

Lewis' Speech His Shortest.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois was invited to the platform to make an address at 12:12 a. m. "I do not like to impose upon your time," said Senator Lewis. "I beg you will excuse me and I express my sincere thanks."

It was the shortest speech of his career.

Senator Hughes reported to the convention that the resolution committee had failed to complete its work on the platform. The convention then adjourned at 12:32 a. m. until eleven o'clock Friday morning.

Forty-six minutes of sheer enthusiasm and emotion followed the naming of President Wilson. The minute Mr. Westcott had yielded to the adjurations of his audience and had spoken the name "Woodrow Wilson," the galleries and the delegates were on their feet.

An immense oil painting of the president was dropped from the gallery back of the speakers' stand. It excited the gathering almost to the point of frenzy. Georgia bore down the aisle a banner—"Wilson: Dixie's gift to the nation."

The band blared and thumped out "America" and "Dixie" while the great pit, a crater of eruptive humanity, let out its collective lungs and throats to capacity.

Lockstep Dance in Hall.

Groups of belated delegates kept outside by "strong arms" placed on the gates broke into the hall and



MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

joined their voices to the tumult. In lockstep the delegates danced around the hall.

A woman bore the California standard to the platform. Emblems from other states were grouped around it while the brilliant lights of the "movie men" turned the platform into a tableau vivant.

And the singing!

The crowd fairly lifted the roof. They let out their lungs in national hymns, "Swanee River," "My Old Kentucky Home," "How Dry I Am" and that other old political anthem, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." Then they burst into "Tipperary" and rendered it at the top of 1,000 voices. It was some chant. It was great congregational singing.

Bryan Lauds Wilson.

Bryan in his laudation of Wilson and his policies dwelt on the possibilities of America as negotiator of peace in Europe.

"I stand with the Democrats of the nation to give Woodrow Wilson a chance to be that man," shouted Bryan, in conclusion, and the hall echoed with cheering.

Details of the Night Session.

St. Louis.—While the convention was assembling for the night session to nominate President Wilson it became known the Nebraska delegation planned to withdraw the vice presidential candidacy of Governor Morehead.

Before the convention was called to order the Coliseum was full that the fire department took charge of the entrances and permitted no more to come in. William J. Bryan was stopped at the door. Senator James learned of the Nebraskan's plight and rescued him. Then the Nebraskan got his usual uproarious reception.

Chairman James rapped the convention to order.

Rev. W. J. Hardesty, chaplain of the Missouri senate, offered prayer.

Senator Thompson then moved a suspension of the rules to permit Mr. Bryan to speak. When the motion was put there were some "Noes," but the chairman ruled two-thirds had voted in favor.

Senator James introduced Mr. Bryan as "one of the leading citizens of the world and America's greatest Democrat."

In spite of the distracting influence of the mob at the doors and the laughs that rose occasionally when a bedraggled leader finally forced his way into the convention hall Mr. Bryan held his audience.

Applause was frequent and thunderous. He spoke for forty-five minutes, finishing at 10:07.

Glynn Is the Keynote.

In a hall gay with flags and bunting and with pictures of party leaders, past and present, looking down upon them from medallions around the balcony, the delegates to the Democratic national convention assembled on scheduled time Wednesday. The proceedings were formally started when William F. McCombs, chairman of the national committee, ascended the platform and rapped for order. He incited the first burst of enthusiasm of the convention when, in a short address introducing the temporary chairman, he predicted victory for the party in the fall.

The keynote speech was delivered by former Gov. Martin H. Glynn of New York, the temporary chairman. He was frequently interrupted by applause when some point in his speech stirred the enthusiasm of the delegates. His eulogy of President Wilson started the biggest demonstration of the day. Following Governor Glynn's speech, committees on credentials, permanent organization, rules, and resolutions were announced, and that day's work was done.

The delegates were a little slow in assembling for Thursday's session, and it was almost noon when Temporary Chairman Glynn called the convention to order. Permanent Chairman Ollie James was escorted to the chair and introduced. He immediately launched into his address. He lauded the president and defended his policies, particularly in regard to the controversy with Germany over the submarine warfare and our relations with Mexico. An enthusiastic demonstration greeted his praise of President Wilson, which lasted more than twenty minutes. At the close of Chairman James' speech the convention took a recess until nine o'clock in the evening.

Before the nominating speeches began at the evening session the Demo-

crats indulged in a love feast in which the advent of harmony in their ranks was celebrated. The leader of this demonstration of good will was William Jennings Bryan.

Wilson Praised by Bryan.

Mr. Bryan was cheered enthusiastically as he entered the press section with Mrs. Bryan shortly after nine o'clock. A few minutes later, upon the motion of Senator Thompson of Kansas, the convention suspended the rules amid tumultuous good feeling and invited Mr. Bryan to the rostrum. A committee conducted Mr. Bryan amid wild cheering to the side of Chairman James.

Mr. Bryan launched into a speech lauding the administration of the president.

Following Mr. Bryan's address the convention got down to the real business for which it had been convened and the renomination of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall was quickly put through as related above. The convention took a recess until eleven o'clock Friday morning, when the report of the committee on resolutions was presented and the platform was adopted with little discussion and practically no opposition.

"TOM" TAGGART PROVES TO BE CONVENTION RESCUER.

St. Louis.—Senator "Tom" Taggart, Indiana's popular citizen, was one of the most sought-after men in the convention. Delegates who wanted "just one more ticket for a friend" went to Tom; newspaper men wanting favors of all kinds sought him out; officials worried about arrangements poured their troubles into his ears, and the marvel of it all is that none went away dissatisfied. The Hoosier solon found time and means to grant every request, or, at least, pour enough oil upon the troubled waters to send his visitors away smiling.

necessarily, but generally, the presidency.—Christian Science Monitor.

Poor Man!

"And what is that monument in the public square?" asked the young lady from the East.

"That there monument," said the native, "marks the last resting place of Three-fingered Jim Nugent. He was the best sheriff this county ever had and he died with his boots on!"

"Dear me!" exclaimed the visitor "How very uncomfortable."

TROOPS CALLED OUT

STATES WILL FURNISH 100,000 SOLDIERS.

THREATENED WAR IN MEXICO

President Wilson Calls Upon Every State in the Union to Furnish Its Quota of Guards.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—Virtually the entire mobile strength of the national guard of all states and the District of Columbia have been ordered mustered into the federal service by President Wilson. About 100,000 men are expected to respond to the call. They will be mobilized immediately for such service on the Mexican border as may later be assigned to them.

Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the border forces, will designate the time and place for movement of guardsmen to the international line as the occasion shall require. In announcing the order, Secretary Baker said the state forces would be employed only to guard the border and that no additional troop movement into Mexico was contemplated except in pursuit of raiders.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels has ordered seven destroyers and nine other small war vessels to Mexican waters to join units of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets already stationed on the east and west Mexican coasts. The secretary described the movement as "precautionary." The vessels probably will be used to bring home American refugees should an emergency develop.

On the east coast orders were issued to the transport Dixie, which sailed from Philadelphia for Key West early Sunday; the scout cruiser Salem at Guantanamo, Cuba; the gunboat Dolphin en route to Guantanamo from Santo Domingo, and the transport Hancock at Santo Domingo. Three destroyers will be selected from the fleet of six now en route to Key West from San Domingo.

Eighty-eight Regiments Called Out.

By the new orders there will be placed at General Funston's disposal two major generals and twenty-one brigaded generals of militia with their complete military commands. The entire infantry divisions from New York and Pennsylvania were called out, as are fifteen full brigades from other states. In all, eighty-eight regiments of infantry with eleven separate battalions and many separate companies are affected, giving a total of 1,148 companies, each of which must have a minimum strength of sixty-five men when mustered into the federal service. The total enlisted force of infantry, therefore, would be not less than 85,000 men.

N. N. G. to Meet at Lincoln.

Lincoln.—Adjutant General Philip Hall said Sunday evening that the formal order issued at Washington for the Nebraska national guard to assemble at Lincoln was in pursuance of plans made three years ago and still on file with the war department.

"Since that plan was made," he said, "the government has provided camp grounds and a rifle range at Ashland. In case the men are to be kept in camp for any length of time they will probably be ordered to assemble there. If they are to meet for almost immediate departure for the south, the call for assembling at Lincoln will stand."

"In case of a stay of several weeks it would be advantageous to have the men at the regular camp ground at Ashland. They would enter at once into their work under normal field conditions."

It is estimated by General Hall that he can put 2,600 men into the field upon short notice. It would take no longer than two weeks, in his opinion. And in addition if two weeks longer were granted, at the outside, he would be able to add 1,400 men from what is now known on paper as the reserve organization.

Governor Morehead, who was at Excelsior Springs, Mo., Saturday night, detected an alarming note in the news dispatches and hastened home at once so as to be here in the event this matter should come up.

Tension Rapidly Increasing.

At the war, navy and state departments it was stated that no new advances as to the situation in Mexico had come to precipitate the new orders. Within the last two weeks, however, tension has been increasing steadily. The crisis presented by General Carranza's note demanding the recall of General Pershing's expeditionary force has been followed by a virtual ultimatum served on the American officers by General Trevino, the Mexican commander in Chihuahua.

Mobilization of antional guardsmen to support General Funston's line will pave the way for releasing some 30,000 regulars for immediate service in Mexico in the event of hostilities with the Carranza government. The guardsmen themselves could not be used beyond the line without authority of congress and until they had volunteered for that duty as they are called out under the old military law. The new law which would make them available for any military duty under the federal government goes into effect on July 1.

PAINS IN SIDE AND BACK

How Mrs. Kelly Suffered and How She was Cured.

Burlington, Wis.—"I was very irregular, and had pains in my side and back, but after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and using two bottles of the Sanative Wash I am fully convinced that I am entirely cured of these troubles, and feel better all over. I know your remedies have done me worlds of good and I hope every suffering woman will give them a trial."—Mrs. ANNA KELLY, 710 Chestnut Street, Burlington, Wis.



The many convincing testimonials constantly published in the newspapers ought to be proof enough to women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they need.

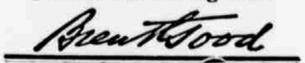
This good old root and herb remedy has proved unequalled for these dreadful ills; it contains what is needed to restore woman's health and strength.

If there is any peculiarity in your case requiring special advice, write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for free advice.

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Their Use.

"Is it true that battles are being won in Europe with cigarettes?" asked the reformer.

"Oh, no," answered the contributor to a tobacco fund. "Cigarettes are merely used in the trenches to make a policy of 'watchful waiting' more endurable."

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On retiring touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. A clean, healthy scalp means good hair and freedom, in most cases, from dandruff, itching, burning, crustings and scalings.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Saving.

"Old Van Gelder began life as a poor boy, and look at him now. He's worth millions."

"He saved every cent he earned, I suppose."

"Yes, and some that other people earned besides."

Explained it.

"Father, what is meant by peanut politics?"

"A gubernatorial campaign."



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ORIGIN OF POLITICAL "BOOM"

Term First Used in Connection With Movement for Third Term for Grant.

The word "boom," as applied to a political movement, so far as known, was first used by the editor of a Republican newspaper in St. Louis, Mo., pending the return of Gen. U. S. Grant from the trip around the world undertaken by him in 1876. Immediately following his retirement from the

presidency of the United States. The term was used so persistently and so cleverly that it soon began to lodge in popular thought, and to take on the meaning which the editor intended to convey when he declared that the movement looking to a third term for Grant was "booming," or when he employed the invention as a noun and spoke of "the Grant boom."

The idea had come to him from a common expression used by the people along the Mississippi river. When that stream was at flood tide and

sweeping everything before it it was said to be "booming." The St. Louis editor aimed to convey the thought that the movement for the nomination of Grant for the presidency in 1880 was like the onward sweep of a great river under such conditions, and therefore a boom. The term soon came into general use, and has been applied in the United States ever since, like the spontaneous and preconcerted or organized movements looking to the placing of some person in an office of importance, not